

HUERTA LASTED ONLY ONE YEAR AFTER WARNING

His Flight Follows Twelve Months of What May Be Called Tottering.

FALL CERTAIN FROM FIRST

In the Absence of Recognition by the United States It Was Recognized That the Dictator Would Be Unable to Retain Power.

Washington.—Just one year has elapsed since President Wilson announced that his Mexican policy then consisted of the edict that "Huerta must go," and assured the American public that the Mexican president was "tottering," and soon would fall.

For the first four months of President Wilson's administration he was absolutely silent regarding the Mexican situation, though it gradually became known that he did not intend to grant official recognition to the Huerta government. Late in June, 1913, representatives of a number of European powers drew up a letter of protest, in which it was declared that the United States had largely contributed to the anarchical conditions in Mexico and that it ought either to recognize the Huerta government and discourage the revolution or assume responsibility for the pacification of Mexico. This joint document reached the hands of President Wilson, and resulted in action by him.

Lind Sent to Mexico. Henry Lane Wilson, hold-over ambassador to Mexico, was recalled, and after a scant hearing at the White House was asked to resign. John Lind, former colleague of Secretary Bryan in the house of representatives and former governor of Minnesota, was designated the president's confidential agent and sent to Mexico in an endeavor to get Huerta's sanction to a plan for his elimination.

Mr. Lind presented four proposals to President Huerta, through his minister of foreign affairs, the Mexican president declining to receive the American emissary because he had no credentials. These proposals, or rather demands, were for:

The resignation of Huerta. The establishment of a provisional government, pending the holdings of elections. The elimination of Huerta as a candidate for the presidency by election. The conclusion of an armistice between the contending forces.

U. S. Backs Down. In the correspondence that ensued the United States receded from its proposals one by one until there remained only the demand that Huerta be not a candidate in the elections due to be held in the fall. It was generally conceded that in the Lind correspondence Huerta's foreign minister, Frederico Gamboa, had decidedly the best of it, and the administration was finally left to content itself with Gamboa's statement that certainly Huerta could not be a candidate to succeed himself because of a constitutional prohibition to that effect, as the net result of the Lind discussions.

President Wilson addressed congress on the subject immediately upon the failure of the Lind mission, urging a policy of patience, while Lind went to Vera Cruz, where he remained almost continuously, playing the role of reporter to the president until April last.

Soon thereafter William Bayard Hale, the president's campaign biographer, who had also been serving in Mexico City, as an unofficial observer for the president, was assigned on another secret mission and went to the Mexican border to ascertain the purpose and character of the Constitutionals.

U. S. Backs the Rebels. His reports, combined with other information possessed by the president, are considered to have been chiefly responsible for the president's decision to back the Constitutionals just as far as possible. This policy of support for the revolutionists was never officially announced, but became increasingly evident.

Meantime Huerta had found, so it was officially asserted in Mexico City, that the congress, consisting largely of Maderistas, was conspiring against him, and defeating his governmental projects. He accordingly, in October, arrested a large number of the deputies and put them in prison, where many of them remained for considerable periods. He declared himself a virtual dictator, pending, he said, the elections, at which a new congress was to be chosen and candidates for president voted upon.

Two Prophets.

Apropos of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's light-hearted prophecy that the English would yet rise up and lynch their militant suffragists, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain said in New York:

"Sir Arthur is one of the minor novelists, and still more, he is one of the minor prophets. Give women the vote instead of lynching her—that is the better way to put an end to militancy. "And Englishmen of Sir Arthur's chuckle-headed type say exasperating things like that about the militants

Among the Wounded.

One of the crop of stories that came from West Point with the June class was the remark of a cadet who was precious near to failure in one of his studies. His father was at the Point for the graduation exercises. The cadet was inclined to attribute his narrow squeak to the severity of the instructor, in fixing the grades.

"His system of marking's pretty stiff, eh, son?" asked the pater sympathetically.

"Governor," replied the cadet, earn-

This action by Huerta brought an angry response from President Wilson, who notified him that the United States would not consider giving any recognition to the results of elections following such an usurpation of power. European and South American governments were given to understand that they might expect drastic action by the United States in Mexico if Huerta did not retire. But Huerta did not retire, and the United States took no action.

Huerta Stays on Job. Though barred from being a candidate, it was announced that Huerta had received the greatest number of votes in the elections held in November, which were admittedly farcical. Felix Diaz was also a candidate, but, fearful of Huerta, did not venture further into Mexico than the port of Vera Cruz.

The elections for president were declared null and void, because not a sufficient number of districts had participated in the voting, and as a result of the force Huerta remained in power as provisional president.

In December in addressing congress, President Wilson announced that Huerta, the usurper, was near his collapse, and expressed the opinion that it would not be necessary to alter the policy of watchful waiting.

Meanwhile Francisco Villa, former bandit, achieved new fame by capturing Juarez, in December, thus beginning a series of brilliant victories which gave the revolution its momentum which has swept Huerta out of power.

U. S.-Mexican Crisis. In early April came the incident which precipitated the present phase of the situation, the arrest of an officer and boat crew of the Dolphin by Mexican Federals at Tampico, then besieged by the rebels. After a week of quibbling over Admiral Mayo's demand for a salute to the American flag at Tampico, while the Atlantic fleet was en route to Mexican waters, the approach of the German steamer Ypiranga laden with huge quantities of arms and ammunition for Huerta impelled the president to direct Rear Admiral Fletcher to seize Vera Cruz.

During a few anxious days, when anti-American rioting was in progress in Mexico City, it was feared that Huerta would adopt a policy of war toward the United States. He accepted, however, as promptly as Washington, the offer of the A. B. C. representatives for mediation, and in those conferences offered to resign whenever the pacification of the country was guaranteed. This proposition the United States could not meet.

Huerta's Danger Grows. After arranging for the quashing of the quarrel resulting from the Tampico incident the mediators endeavored to arrange with Constitutionals for a conference on Mexican affairs, to which the Huerta representatives were agreeable.

With the Constitutionals rapidly advancing southward, taking the principal cities, and the United States holding the principal port and source of revenue, Huerta's position rapidly became desperate.

Yet during the first week in July he went through the farce of holding elections, which were declared null because of the small number voting. Finally, on July 11, he appointed Chief Justice Carbajal minister of foreign relations, and it was then understood that it was preparatory to his resignation of the presidency, so Carbajal might succeed him and make terms with the Constitutionals.

NEW PRESIDENT NOT SOLDIER

Francisco Carbajal's Public Career Has Differed Materially From That of Huerta.

Mexico City.—Francisco Carbajal is forty-four years old, a native of the state of Campeche, and a lawyer.

Almost ever since the start of his career he has occupied posts in the judiciary. In the Madero administration he was a senator, but relinquished his post to re-enter the supreme court, of which he was chief justice at the time General Huerta appointed him minister of foreign relations.

When General Porfirio Diaz determined in 1911 to treat with the Madero revolutionists, Senor Carbajal proceeded to Juarez as his commissioner.

Senor Carbajal has a reputation for possessing considerable intellectual force and independence of character. His demeanor is quiet. He shuns the exuberance in verbiage and gesticulation to which Latin-Americans are prone. He is courteous, but a man of few words and little given to elaborate compliments.

Besides, he is neat and well groomed in appearance. His features indicate pure European descent, without any admixture of Indian blood.

Altogether he is a man who conveys an impression of reserve power. He is a good man of business.

His probity has never been questioned. He has been sagacious and successful in investments and, while not rich, is a man of independent means. He is a man of family.

Not Much Sound.

Jones.—You should look more pleasant since the doctor said you were as sound as a dollar.

Brown.—Yes, but there isn't much sound to a paper dollar.

Improving His Aim.

"You are going in for polo?" "Yes, sir," replied the weary-looking little man.

"I am surprised at you."

"I need the practise. I fancy that after I learn to hit that little ball with a long-handled mallet as I dash along on a mettlesome pony, I may be able to go home and drive a tack without mashing my thumb."

ALL FACTIONS ARE READY FOR PEACE

ZAPATA SAID TO BE LATEST RECRUIT TO THE CARNEGIE CAMP.

CARBAJAL WANTS TO BE OUT

Provisional President Has No Desire For the Leading Part in the Future Government of Mexico.

Washington.—Official advices revealed that the Washington administration was meeting with success in bringing Provisional President Carbajal, General Carranza, General Villa and General Emiliano Zapata into harmony for the restoration of peace in Mexico.

From these four leaders—representing all the factors concerned in the establishment of a stable government in answer to the counsel and advice which the United States has been lending to smooth the way to a complete agreement.

General Zapata promised to co-operate with the Constitutionals in the work of pacification. Two emissaries from General Carranza to General Zapata are due in Vera Cruz tomorrow and will explain to Zapata the concessions and reforms planned by Carranza. Officials were confident an amicable understanding would be reached.

General Carranza, through the American consuls accompanying him, indicated he would make satisfactory arrangements concerning the amnesty and guarantees desired by the Carbajal government.

Carranza has arrived at Tampico. While there he will meet Reginaldo Cepeda who has been authorized by Provisional President Carbajal to make preliminary arrangements for the transfer of the government to the Constitutionals.

Provisional President Carbajal himself, sent for the Brazilian minister who is caring for the interests of the United States in Mexico and asked him to inform the Washington government that he and his associates wanted no share in the new administration but simply an amnesty and guarantees for the property of all Mexicans regardless of political affiliation.

Mr. Carbajal's statement was transmitted to American Consul Silliman to assist in preparing the way for the forthcoming peace conferences.

Doubts which officials had expressed over General Villa's attitude also were quieted when word came from him that he would do all in his power to restore peace in Mexico and would unite with the other Constitutionalist leaders toward that common purpose. Villa's message was sent in response to the personal appeal of the Washington government.

COAL PIER FOR CHARLESTON.

Southern Railway Announces That 4,000 Feet Water Front Has Been Secured.

Washington.—A. P. Thom, general counsel for the Southern Railway, announced that full arrangements have been made by that road to construct a coal pier at Charleston, S. C., and afford the mines on its tracks an opportunity to transport coal at Charleston and enter into the export coal trade.

The Southern Railway has acquired 4,000 feet of water front in the Magnolia cemetery site and will immediately begin work on the construction of the first unit of a coal pier. Daniel B. Wentz and other coal operators in the Virginia field attending the investigation the senate is conducting of coal rates to the Southeastern Atlantic ports, say they expect to avail themselves of this new outlet for their coal.

"I cannot say just when the pier will be ready for coal," Mr. Thom said. "However, the money for the development has been arranged for and the company will proceed with the work as rapidly as possible. It intends to afford every facility to the coal producers along its various lines."

Another Plague Infested Rat.

New Orleans.—Finding of another plague-infested rat, the eighth, was announced by W. C. Rucker, federal assistant surgeon general supervising the fight against bubonic plague here. The rodent was captured in Saint Ann street, 15 blocks from the point where the first case of the disease developed June 27. All officers of the transportation departments of railroad steamship companies here have been called to a meeting to get instructions from federal authorities as to what they should do.

Tax on Cotton Gambling.

Washington.—Conferences of the senate and house on the bill to regulate the cotton futures sales agreed on a measure which provides a scheme of taxation for "gambling" transactions and adopts the standard of grades to be established by the department of agriculture. The tax agreed upon is two cents a pound or \$10 a bale, which is regarded as absolutely prohibitive and calculated to prevent practices of cotton exchanges which prompted the proposed legislation.

Has Divorce Prevention Bureau.

Chicago.—The Chicago divorce prevention bureau opened its doors as part of the court of domestic relations. "Don't apply for a divorce until you have consulted Judge Torrisson in the prevention bureau," is the advice given to all seeking relief in the domestic relations court. "In many instances a frank discussion will make great woes seem temporary vexations," said Judge Torrisson. "My assistants and I will welcome all who feel that they are at the parting of the ways."

GEN. FELIPE ANGELES



General Angeles, formerly secretary of war in Carranza's cabinet, is Villa's chief artillery commander and, according to reports, is also that commander's choice for the position of provisional president.

CARRANZA STATES WAR WILL CEASE

INFORMS WASHINGTON THAT PEACE WILL EXIST PENDING THE CONFERENCE.

DEMANDS A SURRENDER

Carbajal Must Give Over Unconditionally and All But the Medard Conspirators Are to Be Spared.

Washington.—General Carranza informed the United States Government he was ready to declare suspension of hostilities against the Government of Provisional President Carbajal, pending negotiations with his representative for the transfer of authority at Mexico City to the Constitutionals.

The Constitutionalist chief expressed his views to John R. Silliman, personal representative of President Wilson and Consul Hanna and Vice Consul Robertson who interviewed him at Monterey. He said he would receive the commission of three appointed by Carbajal to discuss peace.

Secretary Bryan announced the receipt of the message from the American representative with the comment that the prospects for an agreement between the two factions now were very favorable.

General Carranza is insistent, however, that the surrender of the Carbajal Government shall be unconditional. It is his intention to give guarantees of safety to the people generally, but to prosecute leaders in the plot through which Madero was overthrown.

No official information has reached Secretary Bryan as to whether the Carbajal commission has left Mexico City.

Incidentally Secretary Bryan said that the protocol signed at Niagara Falls agreeing to recognize a Government set up by agreement of the two Mexican factions would become effective if a satisfactory agreement were reached in the proposed conferences.

Speaking of reports that Villa had offered an affront to Carranza by promoting Major Fierro and others in defiance with the first chief, Secretary Bryan said he had received nothing definite enough to make public.

Failed to Get a Quorum.

Washington.—Difficulty in maintaining a quorum in the Senate was ascribed by Administration leaders as one of the reasons for delay in consideration of the nomination of Thomas D. Jones of Chicago, as a member of the Federal Reserve board.

Would Dynamite Court.

London.—"The next bomb I explode will be in the police courts and I hope it will be this one." This was parting shot from Annie Bell, militant suffragette, to the magistrate at Westminster as he committed her for trial on a double charge of attempting to destroy on May 10 the Metropolitan Tabernacle in South London and on July 12 the old Church of St. John Evangelist. Miss Bell enlivened the sitting of the court by singing the "Marseillaise" and shouting and struggling with attendants.

Divorce Businesses.

Washington.—Further disassociation of private business from railroads was recommended to Congress by the Interstate Commerce Commission as a result of an investigation of transportation of coal and oil, in response to a resolution of Congress. The commission recommend that the commodities clause to the Hepburn rate law be extended to all traffic. This clause now makes it unlawful for any railroad to transport any article produced by it or in which it has any interest except lumber and coal.

New Case Bubonic Plague.

New Orleans.—The eighth case of bubonic plague was discovered here Charles H. Leaman, who resides at 2845 Barrone street and is employed at 629 Canal street, the principal business street of the city, was taken ill recently and his case was diagnosed as plague. Leaman's residence is 33 blocks from the point of the first infection and the retail store at which he was employed is nine blocks from the point where the first case was discovered on June 27.

HAITIEN CAPTIVES SHOT AFTER FIGHT

STREET BATTLE BETWEEN GOVERNMENT FORCES AND 500 REVOLUTIONISTS.

REPULSED THE BOLD ATTACK

Bryan and Daniels Confer on Advice of Sending Marines Into Haiti—400 to Embark Soon.

Washington.—Pressed by European powers, the United States government has about lost patience with the various elements in the republics of Haiti and San Domingo and will demand a restoration of peace or threaten armed intervention.

Secretary Bryan will confer with Secretary Daniels about a possible movement of marines into Haiti. Discretionary orders have been given Captain Russell of the battleship South Carolina now at Cape Haitien, but final decision as to whether force is to be used by the American government has been deferred. Reports from Cape Haitien of further fighting with added danger to foreigners were regarded as forecasting prompt action by the marines now being concentrated at Guantanamo.

Secretary Daniels decided that the additional 400 marines to be sent to Guantanamo for service in Haiti would be embarked from Norfolk, Va. on the transport Hancock now enroute to Hampton Roads from Guantanamo. There are now more than 500 marines at Guantanamo or on American warships in Haitian and Dominican waters. There are now some three thousand marines under General Funston's command and nearly another thousand could be gathered from the warships.

Many Haitian rebels were executed at Cape Haitien after government forces had defeated 500 revolutionists in a two-hour street battle. The rebels entered the town before the garrison was awake.

Captain Russell of the battleship South Carolina reported the affair by wireless to the navy department. His dispatch said the government troops, numbering 400, repulsed the attack with a loss of eight men killed. The rebels, after having 31 killed, fled in disorder.

MAY COMBINE AND FIGHT.

Uneasiness Grows As to Outcome of the Present Mexican Situation.

Washington.—Peace in Mexico is far from assured and complications both internal and international are rapidly entangling the situation, according to Administration officials, diplomats and Mexicans of both factions here who are in touch with all phases of the problem.

The United States Government is exerting every diplomatic influence toward harmonizing discordant elements but certain aspects are admittedly grave. Official reports reveal that the most threatening factor is the aloofness of General Carranza. Another vexing point is that General Carranza, according to his agents here, is disinclined to grant an amnesty to political offenders and will insist on an unconditional surrender by the Carbajal government. Unless Carranza is willing to give proper assurances Provisional President Carbajal will rally all the military elements at his disposal and resist, to the end, the Constitutionalist's advance. The diplomatic representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Chile who mediated in the international dispute between the United States and Mexico have indicated through Secretary Bryan their belief that a peaceful transfer of authority could be easily achieved if an amnesty were granted and proper guarantees given.

Will Ask Explanation. Washington.—Explanation of an alleged affront by Franklin M. Gunther, Secretary of the American Legation in Norway to the harbor master at Christiania probably will be demanded by the State Department without waiting formal word from Norway.

Accuse Monroe Captain. Baltimore.—That six of the steamer Monroe's life-rafts were not launched although it was convenient to get at them and that Captain Johnson, master, left the ship while others were aboard, was the testimony given at the hearing of Captain Johnson before the local board of the United States steamboat inspectors. The testimony was given by Guy E. Horsey, first officer of the Monroe when that ship was sunk in collision with the liner Nantucket off the Cape of Virginia, January 30.

New Haven Still Hoping.

New York.—Despite the decision of the Federal government to proceed with suits against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company the directors yet hope that a way will be found to accomplish the dissolution of the system by agreement with the government President James H. Hustis declared. Mr. Hustis asserted that the New Haven had not refused to carry out the agreement reached with the Federal authorities. The demand of the government, he said was a change in the original agreement.

Take Action at Once.

Washington.—The department of justice made further preliminary arrangements for filing its anti-trust suit against the New Haven Railroad in New York. The request for indictments by a Federal grand jury probably will be made early next week. Department officials are said to feel that it would not take long to put facts before the grand jury and if their view is correct the indictments in the most important criminal anti-trust suit undertaken by the government may be returned within a few weeks.

MAY A. SULLIVAN



May A. Sullivan is the young woman who is suing Arthur I. Hoe, son of the printing press manufacturer, in the New York courts for \$250,000 for alleged breach of promise.

CONGRESS RESIGNS HOPE OF VACATION

ADMITTED NOW THAT ADMINISTRATION WORK WILL STOP ADJOURNMENT UNTIL FALL.

BUGABOO OF THE SENATE

The Anti-Trust Program is First on Docket and Then Comes the Bankers' Confirmation.

Washington.—Members of Congress who are standing valiantly by the Administration in the effort to complete its legislative program despite the approaching campaign, while admitting they are weary of legislative duties and anxious to get home to their districts, have resigned themselves to the conclusion that there is little hope for adjournment before fall.

Both houses of congress already are having trouble in rallying a quorum for the transaction of business, but the party whips are keeping constantly at work bringing members who have left town back to Washington and they hope to expedite what business remains as rapidly as possible. Some Senators and Representatives are permitted to go home from time to time to look after their political fences, but it is the aim of the Democratic leaders to keep a quorum present at all times from now on.

Again the chief business of the senate will be to press the anti-trust bills, with a hope of getting a real start in the general debate on the Interstate Trade Commission bill and to complete the revision of the Clayton bill and the Rayburn Securities measure in committee so that they may be submitted to the senate. The Clayton bill ready and Senator Newlands, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, hopes to have the securities bill perfected soon.

At least six weeks of discussion on these trust measures is contemplated in the Senate.

There still remains the probability that the three bills will be consolidated into one. If that is done the legislative task may not be prolonged.

One thing that promises to delay the trust program is the difficulties which have arisen over the nominations of Thomas D. Jones of Chicago and Paul M. Warburg of New York as members of the Federal Reserve Board. The senate seems still to be deadlocked over the confirmation of Mr. Jones, administration champions of the Chicago man are still holding back a vote in an effort to win over some of their colleagues who oppose his confirmation.

All May Pass Through.

Vera Cruz.—Lieutenant Colonel Izunza, commanding the Federals at the gap in the railway, announced that a proclamation had been issued at Mexico City granting all persons belonging to the so-called revolutionary forces permission to pass through the Federal lines. The only condition imposed is that they shall not carry arms. Colonel Izunza said the new administration does not recognize the existence of a revolution and considers all Mexicans on a general footing as citizens.

Five Boats Wrecked.

Halifax, N. S.—Two steamers, two large schooners and a barkentine were wrecked on the Nova Scotia coast in a violent storm. There was no loss of life but it is unlikely that the vessels will be saved. The steamer Cienfuegos, from Gulfport with a cargo of hard pine for Sorel and Montreal, struck on Scatterie island on the Cape Breton coast. The Norwegian steamer Regna was wrecked at Balene, near Louisburg, C. C. The four-masted schooner Clarence H. Vennor went on rocks near Cape Sable.

Re-Establish Railway Connections.

Mexico City.—Direct railroad communication will be re-established between Mexico City and Vera Cruz. President Carbajal informed the British Minister he had issued orders for the immediate closing of the gap. A trip of investigation through the district surrounding Mexico City disclosed the fact that recent reports of the activity of Zapata adherents were exaggerated. The Federals still hold Contreras, Tulyahualco and Nonchimalco. Zapata lands in small numbers are committing depredations.

WILSON SAYS SUIT MUST BE PRESSED

PRESIDENT APPROVES INDICTMENT OF NEW HAVEN DIRECTORS UNDER LAW

CRIMINAL CHARGES, ALSO

Names of Mellen, Rockefeller, Laidyard Milner, Booker, Baker and Robbins Are All Probable.

Washington.—The long-continued effort to untangle the New Haven Railroad without litigation ended, when President Wilson in a letter to Attorney General McReynolds directed the institution of a Sherman law suit to dissolve the system and ordered that the "criminal aspects of the case" be laid before a Federal grand jury.

The President's approval of the course mapped out by the Department of Justice means that the suit will be filed against the New Haven in the United States Court at New York at once. The Attorney General also immediately will direct United States District Attorney Marshall at New York to summon a grand jury and the task of laying evidence before that body on which to ask for criminal indictments against officers and directors of the New Haven under the Mellen management will be begun as soon as possible. How many indictments will be sought was not divulged but it was plainly indicated in correspondence made public that the Attorney General expects to ask for a bill against Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New Haven.

The most significant fact in connection with the proceedings was said to be a statement which Mr. McReynolds gave out several months ago when the Interstate Commerce Commission began its New Haven inquiry. In that statement the Attorney General warned the commission to consider whether immunity might be given certain men if made to testify as to their actions as directors of the road. The names he mentioned were:

"Charles S. Mellen, William Rockefeller, George Macculough Miller, Charles F. Booker, Edwin Milner, Lewis Cass Ledyard, George F. Baker and Edward D. Robbins."

In addition to directing suit, the President in his letter to Mr. McReynolds declared that the decision of the New Haven directors not to keep their agreement to dissolve peacefully had caused him "the deepest surprise and regret" and that their failure "upon so slight a pretext" was "inexplicable and entirely without justification." The department's course, he said, was just, reasonable and efficient and should have resulted in avoiding suit.

PLEAD WITH REBELS FOR PEACE.

United States Makes Another Assault on Carranza Seeking Guarantees of Amnesty.

Washington.—The United States through its Consular representatives appealed to General Carranza and General Villa in the interest of patriotism and permanent peace in Mexico to bury their personal differences and work in harmony for the establishment of a new Government.

Secretary Bryan telegraphed both George C. Carothers and John R. Silliman, representatives of the state department, with General Villa and General Carranza, respectively, urging that they present in a most friendly yet effective manner the importance of cohesion in the Constitutionals forces.

While the recent conference at Torreon was declared to have resulted in healing the breach between Villa and Carranza, reports have come to the effect that Villa was preparing to concentrate his troops in Chihuahua and hold himself aloof from Carranza's authority.

Mr. Bryan's telegrams to the two Constitutionalist leaders indicated that the American Government would disapprove of counter revolutions.

Starves Wife to Death.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—Samuel Cunningham, a farmer, reported to be wealthy, is in the county jail here, awaiting a hearing on charges made by J. E. Mayhew, state human agent, charging first degree murder. Mayhew charges Cunningham starved his wife, Anna Cunningham, to death. It is alleged in the warrant that Cunningham not only failed to provide his wife with food for 12 days prior to her death last Friday, but that he purchased a coffin three weeks ago and began digging a grave a week ago.

Votes for Women Near.

Atlanta, Ga.—A prediction that the next national Democratic convention will insert in its platform a "votes for women" plank was made recently by Miss Kate Gordon of New Orleans in her address before the annual convention here of the Georgia Woman Suffrage Association. "The victory is already won," said Miss Gordon. "Our purpose now is to see whether we shall get suffrage through the states, as we should, or by an amendment to the constitution."

Ruling on Base Ball Salaries.

Cincinnati, O.—The National Baseball Commission issued a notice on the president of each major league club that payment for players purchased or drafted from minor leagues clubs must be made by check payable to John E. Bruce, secretary of the national commission, who will transmit the same endorsed to the order of the president of the league of the interested minor league club, to Secretary Farrell, who will in turn forward it to such league president.